

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

LOUISVILLE ABLAZE

WITH THE FIRE OF KENTUCKY ENTHUSIASM.

Arrival of President Arthur and Party.—A Grand Reception Given—The Drive to the Exposition Grounds—The Opening Ceremonies—A Reception to Perry Belmont.

Louisville, Ky., August 1.—The exposition is in a far more forward state than the most sanguine hoped for. The change from day to day has been phenomenal, even to those accustomed to such matters, and had the exhibitors shown but half the energy characterizing the management the exposition would have been the fairest on record to be ready when the inaugural day came. The city is filled to overflowing already with strangers, and every train is bringing great crowds. The city is one mass of flaunting flags, both in the business and the residence portions, and portraits of Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Arthur greet the eye on every hand, as if it were a thoroughly northern city instead of a southern one. The presidential party arrived yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

A few moments after General and Mrs. Phil Sheridan reached the Galt house, the battery of artillerists fired a great salute. One gun was fired at the depot the committee was ready with a carriage and drove the party at once to the Galt house, the streets being filled with a very large crowd, the hour of the evening being considered. Details of police, under command of General Taylor, kept the way clear, and the party reached the hotel without delay, proceeding at once to their rooms without the formality of a reception. Besides President Arthur, there were Secretaries Fugler and Baldwin, Dr. Master General Green, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans, Surrogate Rollins, of New York, Senator Bayard and Congressman Perry Belmont, E. H. Green and C. C. Baldwin, of New York. General Sheridan is accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Mike Sheridan and wife, Colonel Tompkins, and several friends. Last night at the Galt house the president and party, General Sheridan and party and a few gentlemen of Louisville, dined with B. Dupont, president of the Southern Exposition. The dinner was the most elegant ever set in the Galt house, named the world over for its splendid menu. The number of guests who sat down to dinner was thirty-seven. The ladies with General Sheridan, preferring to dine alone, after the long trip, were not of this party. At 11 in the evening President Arthur and his party attended a reception given in honor of Perry Belmont, of New York, at the handsome residence of Francis D. Corley. Besides the president and his party, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel and Mrs. Sheridan, President C. C. Baldwin of the Louisville and Nashville railway, Senator Bayard and Mr. E. H. Green of New York. In the absence of Mrs. Carley, who was detained at her summer residence at Newport, the dinner was given by the chairman of the Western Union company met to day, but after their adjournment it was said that no action was taken regarding the strike.

AN UNMANAGEABLE MANAGER.

The Galveston Western Union Finds for Corp. Galveston, August 1.—Yesterday morning the case of F. B. Ames, one of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, who was charged with striking Wm. Gaines, who was temporarily filling a vacancy in Galveston, was dismissed by the court. The railroad operators, about forty in number, also received orders not to do any commercial work.

The executive committee of the Western Union company met to day, but after their adjournment it was said that no action was taken regarding the strike.

A STRANGE EXCHANGE.

A Short Term Convict Sells His Freedom for a Long Term Convict for One Thousand Dollars.

Houston, Texas, August 1.—One of the queerest cases on record developed itself today. Policeman Garham yesterday took a captured convict to Huntsville penitentiary and returned him to the officers there. This morning Garham, having nothing to do, thought he would call up Geo. Hasselmeier, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for horse-stealing. Garham knew Hasselmeier, so when the convict who answered to that name was brought up he was astonished to find that it was not the same person who had been sentenced under that name. The penitentiary warden insisted that it was the only Hasselmeier confined in the penitentiary, whereupon the convict seeing that further concealment was useless made a confession. It seemed that James Kenyon, who was to be executed for the crime of arson at Hasselmeier to three years, and Kenyon accepted the proposition. When Hasselmeier's name was called at the penitentiary and he did not respond, Kenyon stepped forward and declared that he was the man. As neither the warden nor the guard who brought the convicts to Huntsville knew the names of the men, the ruse was completely successful, and had it not been for the mere chance of Garham asking to see Hasselmeier, whom he happened to know, it is something that might happen at any time, and yet none of the officers would be any wiser, as they are not supposed to know the convicts personally until after they are registered at the penitentiary.

The warden, however, did something, and that was now preparing to act to-day. The strikers received their first installment from the striking fund. Enough was given to each to provide for present necessities, and before the end of the week it is said that each will receive a month's pay. The superintendent of the Western Union company reported this morning that all wires, with the exception of two or three circuits to Elizabeth, N. J., were working splendidly, and that there was no delay in getting messages to and from that city. Elizabeth were found to be interrupted this morning, but whether they had been cut or broken was the result of an accident had not been ascertained. All of the operators who were paid off yesterday, returned to work to-day. There was no other accession, however, to-day from the brotherhood.

ATTEMPTS TO CUT THE CABLE.

Several attempts were made to look out for attacks on the Western Union company's wires, the officers of the company having reported that such attempts were expected. Three prisoners were taken to police headquarters. Their names and charges could not be learned. Superintendent Denison and another official of the Western Union called at police headquarters in the evening and had a long interview with Captain Leary, acting inspector. They believed that an effort was to be made to cut the important cables. They thought that a party in a tug might then be engaged in the work, and asked that a police boat be sent to frustrate it if it should be made. Captain Leary thought it was not likely that any such work would be done and advised the men to go home and go to bed. If they really feared the cables were in danger, however, and wished to secure the arrest of any one attempting to cut them, he advised against sending the boat to frighten off the expedition. He suggested that a tug

should be hired by the company and manned with a force of police. The reserves of the first, fifth and twenty-seventh precincts were put at the service of the company and were ordered to report at the foot of Liberty street. The superintendent and his companion agreed that the captain's plan was good and drove off, saying that they would get a tug. Chief of Construction Doran drove up at 11:30 o'clock to the Church street police station. Captain Bergold was out and Mr. Doran went back to the Western Union building. His companion drove down to West street to hire a tug. At 11:15 he engaged the tug Charon to take a party to Sandy Hook. Messrs. Merritt and Somerville said they knew nothing of any attempt to injure the cables or wires. The captain of the Charon said he thought the men wanted to take the party to a prize fight. At 11:45 a man asked permission of Capt. Smith to go on the roof of 9 Battery place, but was refused. The man tried Schacker's place, corner of Washington street; also at No. 2 West street, where he succeeded. Smith heard him and went up suspecting robbery. He found him trying to get at the wires of the Western Union company.

TWO CONTRADICTION STORIES.

New York, August 1.—The telegraph business is in good shape this morning. Business is going along with promptness. One striker returned to work at Boston. One striker, who remained at Boston, was engaged to work this morning. The strikers claim him.

The Boston Herald editorially, this morning, says the fight is over and the company has won it. The Savannah Morning News says the bottom seems to have fallen out of the strike, and the company is performing its service satisfactorily without the strikers. A Nashville dispatch says that business in the southern division is moving all right. Reports from various points have been received of railroad operators refusing to receive mail, and the company has accordingly discharged by the railroad superintendents and their places filled. The Chattanooga and Mobile force are increased one man each. This is the company's statement, but the strikers furnished a different one, in which they say that "forty men of the Western Union in New York walked out and joined the strikers to-day. We are solid everywhere. All the men quit the Western Union offices in Richmond, Va., a few minutes ago and left old man Tree holding the fort."

Dayton, August 1.—The operators in the Mutual Union office at Grand Rapids, in obedience to orders from the executive committee of the brotherhood, left their instruments this morning. The railroad operators, about forty in number, also received orders not to do any commercial work.

The executive committee of the Western Union company met to day, but after their adjournment it was said that no action was taken regarding the strike.

THE OPENING DAY.

With the first streak of daylight this morning, crowds of people began pouring into the city from every point of the compass. Trains were doubled up, and by nine o'clock Main street was so full that it was difficult to pass along the sidewalks. The president of the exposition, who was walking by 11 o'clock this morning to take his part in the exercises of the day, the presidential party left the Galt house in carriages, escorted by body of police, and the military organizations, and moved by the most direct route to the exposition. Their way was a perfect ovation the entire distance, thousands of people cheering as their distinguished visitor passed them. The great majority of the people in the city were still in bed, and the crowd was too thick for comfort. President Dupont, of the exposition, welcomed the president. President Arthur graciously responded, and concluded by starting the vast machinery, pronouncing the exposition open. The crowd was wild with enthusiasm. The presidential party leaves for Chicago to-night. The managers of the exposition were most agreeably surprised at the unlooked for crowd on the first day.

THE STRIKERS' PAY-DAY.

Mysterious Hints at a New Movement Which is to Upset Existing Plans.

New York, August 1.—There was nothing new in the stories that the telegraphers that morning. It was rumored, however, at the headquarters of the strikers that a movement was on foot which would give an entirely new phase to the fight. What this movement was to be was kept secret, but it is supposed that a strike of the railroad operators on the Gould lines will be the outcome of it. The report that operators on Toledo and Wabash railroad struck yesterday was confirmed by officers of the brotherhood. The remainder of the day, it is thought, will go out on to-day to-day. The presidential party leaves for Chicago to-night. The managers of the exposition were most agreeably surprised at the unlooked for crowd on the first day.

ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A Railroad Collision in Which Six Men Are Killed—Other Casualties.

Troy, N. Y., August 1.—Two Troy and Boston freight trains collided this morning at Pownal, Vermont. The locomotives and trains were wrecked. Six men were killed, all employees of the road. Two were engineers of two locomotives, one was a conductor, and one was a telegraph operator. The night operator at Potsburgh junction is blamed for the collision. He had been given orders to hold one train at the junction and neglected to transfer his instructions to the day operator, who in his ignorance allowed the train to pass.

MACON, Ga., August 1.—This morning in Jones county, two farmers named Green, while engaged in digging a well, were suffocated by gas. Both bodies were drawn up as soon as possible, but life was extinct.

BUSINESS WRECKS.

The Assignment of Charles H. Ward & Co.—Other Deaths.

New York, August 1.—It is reported that the president, during his recent visit to New York, arranged for the performance of an important piece of political work bearing upon the next presidential contest. Under the new rules governing the election of delegates to the republican national convention, four delegates at large will be chosen from the state of New York. It is asserted that the president intended that these delegates at large shall be chosen by the state convention that will meet early next fall, instead of a convention to be called next spring for the election of delegates to the national convention. This movement, it is claimed, is made for the purpose of choosing Arthur delegates at large from New York in advance of the choice of delegates in any of the other states.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S DEATH.

The Doctors Declare that the Swimmer was Suffocated in Whirlpool Rapids.

Buffalo, August 1.—The post-mortem examination on the body of Captain Webb was made by Doctors Smith and Clark. The inquest found the same as described, except that the skull was not fractured, although it gashed deeply in the brain. The wounds, one of a violent plantation working under the name of Kenneth, he has been working outside of the walls, as the short-term prisoners are not so closely confined and guarded as are those in for a long term.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Pennsylvania Convention—List of New Hampshire Delegates to the Presidential Convention in New York.

Hanover, N. H., August 1.—The democratic state convention met here to day, and nominated candidates as follows: Robert Taggart of Warren county, to be auditor of state, and Joseph Powell, of Bradford, treasurer. The platform favors the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation and the reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. The remainder of the platform, which is quite long, deals entirely with state matters.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, D. C., August 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of July to \$7,900,520; cash in the treasury \$351,536,345; gold certificates \$83,452,040; silver certificates \$80,271,411; certificates of deposit outstanding \$12,910,000; refunding certificates \$377,700; legal tenders outstanding \$346,739,926; fractional currency outstanding \$6,999,241.

The total collections from internal revenue during the month of July were \$92,785,55, which is \$3,690,000 less than the total collections during July 1882.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION—List of New Hampshire Delegates to the Presidential Convention in New York.

Hanover, N. H., August 1.—The democratic state convention met here to day, and nominated candidates as follows: Robert Taggart of Warren county, to be auditor of state, and Joseph Powell, of Bradford, treasurer. The platform favors the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation and the reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. The remainder of the platform, which is quite long, deals entirely with state matters.

THE DOCTORS DECLARE THAT CAPTAIN WEBB WAS SUFOCATED.

New York, August 1.—It is reported that the president, during his recent visit to New York, arranged for the performance of an important piece of political work bearing upon the next presidential contest. Under the new rules governing the election of delegates to the republican national convention, four delegates at large will be chosen from the state of New York. It is asserted that the president intended that these delegates at large shall be chosen by the state convention that will meet early next fall, instead of a convention to be called next spring for the election of delegates to the national convention. This movement, it is claimed, is made for the purpose of choosing Arthur delegates at large from New York in advance of the choice of delegates in any of the other states.

CONCORD, N. H., August 1.—The 39th joint ballot for United States senator to-day resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 316, necessary to a choice 159, Ladd 1, Tilden 1, Patterson 1, Stevens 1, Eli 1, Spalding 2, Prescott 2, Tappan 2, Gattinger 8, Chandler 12, Marston 35, Burns 49, Pike 89, Bingham 12. Pike gained 9 over yesterday's vote, Burns 10, Marston 1, Chandler lost 9.

It looks as though Arthur's fate would be sealed. The United States senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Pike, is a well-preserved man, of sixty-five, a lawyer and an honest man, and his make-up reminds one of Senator Edmunds, although his hair is hardly tinged with gray and his beard is black. But he

should be hired by the company and manned with a force of police. The reserves of the first, fifth and twenty-seventh precincts were put at the service of the company and were ordered to report at the foot of Liberty street. The superintendent and his companion agreed that the captain's plan was good and drove off, saying that they would get a tug. Chief of Construction Doran drove up at 11:30 o'clock to the Church street police station. Captain Bergold was out and Mr. Doran went back to the Western Union building. His companion drove down to West street to hire a tug. At 11:15 he engaged the tug Charon to take a party to Sandy Hook. Messrs. Merritt and Somerville said they knew nothing of any attempt to injure the cables or wires. The captain of the Charon said he thought the men wanted to take the party to a prize fight. At 11:45 a man asked permission of Capt. Smith to go on the roof of 9 Battery place, but was refused. The man tried Schacker's place, corner of Washington street; also at No. 2 West street, where he succeeded. Smith heard him and went up suspecting robbery. He found him trying to get at the wires of the Western Union company.

FOREIGN FORTUNES.

SOME HUGE BUBBLES PRICKED RE-MORSELESSLY.

Credulous People Who Become the Victims of Designing Fox-Sharks—Some of the Subjects by Which Suspected Hours are Entrapped—Cats and Yellow Fever—Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Consul General Merritt of London, has shattered a good many hopes by a recent letter to the state department, regarding claims by persons in this country to estates of departed Englishmen whose property is supposed to be awaiting ownership. Everybody has heard of these wonderful stories, and many have known the victims of these great expectations, and seen them give their last dollars for attorneys' fees to chase this Will o' the Wisp through the marshes of poverty, and not a few will thank Consul General Merritt for his plain words on this subject. His letter relates to the claim of the Bradford heirs, who seem to number several thousand, and who suppose that this first governor of the Plymouth colonies left an estate which now amounts to over a million dollars. He says, by way of introduction, that periodically there breaks out in the United States a mania among certain families that they are entitled to vast estates in Great Britain, the proceeds of which are supposed to be lying in the bank of England, merely awaiting the demand of the missing heirs, to be forthwith paid. "The absurdity of these pretensions," he says, "has so often been exposed that it seems almost an unnecessary waste of labor to prick another bubble."

He goes on to say, "I have never been able to find any way of introducing this subject to the public, but I have done my best to do so, and have been successful in doing so."

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

A Lively Time in the Cross-Examination—A Gentleman's Veracity Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—In the Hill investigation, Mr. M. Malone, superintendent of the public buildings at Washington, was called for the defense and testified to a recent conversation held with Mr. Steinmetz, at Pittsburgh, in which Steinmetz remarked that he was a party to the investigation, and that the architect, the assistant architect and the chief computer were the men he was after; that Hill had treated him unfairly, and he meant to get even with him. Thompson, the chief computer, was present during the cross-examination of the witness, and the chief computer and the chief architect were the men he was after; that Hill had treated him unfairly, and he meant to get even with him. Thompson roundly. Witness came here partly to a note from Thompson, who called his attention to St. Innnit's testimony in regard to the conversation in question. Witness paid his own expenses to the city. He charged the government at this time undertook to smuggle Carey out with such secrecy that none but those actually engaged in the undertaking under the personal charge of the chief computer of the organization, excluding even the most prominent government officials. People were cautioned against believing any future stories about the informer, upon the ground that it would be absolutely impossible for but two or three persons to ascertain anything about him, and that such stories as might happen to gain currency would undoubtedly turn out to be inventions to confuse the trail. Nothing more was heard of Carey until the evening, when the parliamentarian announced that Carey had been killed. From the official information given by the government, it appears that the man who killed Carey is named O'Donnell. The government had often received private information concerning meditated attacks upon Carey, and had many suspected Invincibles under surveillance, but the officers had no knowledge about any person answering O'Donnell's description.

THE FATAL SHOT.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Stories of Cruelty and Vandals at the Carlton Hotel.

CHICAGO, August 31—Relatives of the late Thomas Hoyne, who was killed in the accident on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road, gave a dolorous recital of the condition of affairs in and about the wreck. London knew nothing about Carey. When the vessel was made fast to the dock at Port Elizabeth, the chief engineer of the ship informed the railway officials that the trainees refused to allow the coffin to be carried to the grave. The chief engineer of the railway officials supervised the landing of his baggage. He then boarded the gang-plank and walked down to the wharf. The moment he stepped upon the wharf, a man stepped up to him, placed a pistol close to his breast, over his heart, and fired. Carey staggered and fell, but before he lost his footing his assailant fired another ball into his brain. The assassin was paid to madmen when he was born, and was known to be madmen when he died. He was a passenger aboard the Melrose Castle, owned by Donald Currie. The son of Mr. Hoyne relates that the trainees refused to allow the coffin to be carried to the grave. The chief engineer of the railway officials supervised the landing of his baggage. He then boarded the gang-plank and walked down to the wharf. The moment he stepped upon the wharf, a man stepped up to him, placed a pistol close to his breast, over his heart, and fired. Carey staggered and fell, but before he lost his footing his assailant fired another ball into his brain. The assassin was paid to madmen when he was born, and was known to be madmen when he died. He was a passenger aboard the Melrose Castle, owned by Donald Currie. The son of Mr. Hoyne relates that the trainees refused to allow the coffin to be carried to the grave. The chief engineer of the railway officials supervised the landing of his baggage. He then boarded the gang-plank and walked down to the wharf. The moment he stepped upon the wharf, a man stepped up to him, placed a pistol close to his breast, over his heart, and fired. Carey staggered and fell, but before he lost his footing his assailant fired another ball into his brain. The assassin was paid to madmen when he was born, and was known to be madmen when he died. He was a passenger aboard the Melrose Castle, owned by Donald Currie. The son of Mr. Hoyne relates that the trainees refused to allow the coffin to be carried to the grave. The chief engineer of the railway officials supervised the landing of his baggage. He then boarded the gang-plank and walked down to the wharf. The moment he stepped upon the wharf, a man stepped up to him, placed a pistol close to his breast, over his heart, and fired. Carey staggered and fell, but before he lost his footing his assailant fired another ball into his brain. The assassin was paid to madmen when he was born, and was known to be madmen when he died. He was a passenger aboard the Melrose Castle, owned by Donald Currie. The son of Mr. Hoyne relates that the trainees refused to allow the coffin to be carried to the grave. The chief engineer of the railway officials supervised the landing of his baggage. He then boarded the gang-plank and walked down to the wharf. The moment he stepped upon the wharf, a man stepped up to him, placed a pistol close to his breast, over his heart, and fired. Carey staggered and fell, but before he lost his footing his assailant fired another ball into his brain. The assassin was paid to madmen when he was born, and was known to be madmen when he died. He was a passenger aboard the Melrose Castle, owned by Donald Currie. The son of Mr. Hoy

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

Brockdale County Agitation a Cotton Factory—Fire in Greenville—Meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Barnesville—Murder Near Milner—A Negro Shot in Hancock.

Special to The Constitution.

CANTON, August 1.—The Cherokee County Sunday-school association will meet at Toccoa on Little river camp-ground, two miles east of Woodstock.

GREENSBORO, Georgia.

A NEGRO SHOT.

Special to The Constitution.

GREENSBORO, August 1.—Mr. Pounds, a gentleman living about three miles from town on the Sparta road had difficulty this morning with a negro man. Some words and blows passed, after which Mr. Pounds shot the negro, the ball lodging in the right breast. It is thought he will recover.

THOMASTON, Georgia.

SHORT CROPS.

Special to The Constitution.

THOMASTON, August 1.—A citizen of this county, and a prominent gentleman with it, also a large planter said here a few days ago that in his district in the county the corn and cotton crops would be much shorter than was expected in the early spring. Some parts of the county have suffered for rain while others have not.

TOM MATHEWS is back from Tate Springs. Mr. L. R. Jones, a former resident of this place but now of the firm of H. L. Smith & Co., of Atlanta, is here.

DALLAS, Georgia.

AN INCORPORATED TOWN.

Special to The Constitution.

DALLAS, August 1.—The bill incorporating Dallas having passed the legislature and received the signature of the governor, the mayor and council named them. They have been officially notified of the fact. The mayors connecting were all sworn in this morning by the clerk of the superior court. They met at 5 o'clock this evening for the purpose of further perfecting organization.

Our superior court meets here on next Monday.

Crops are suffering for rain in this section.

TALULAH, Georgia.

KILLING A RATTLESNAKE.

Special to The Constitution.

TALULAH, August 1.—Mr. J. D. Ellard killed a rattlesnake near Talulah bridge having eleven rattles and two buttons.

The Rembert place, five miles from Talulah, is grand and picturesque beyond description.

Every one here is on the qui vive for the reunion of the Southern Dental association on the 3d inst., at Talulah.

All the mounted ex-soldiers speak of meeting the gallant Third Georgia regiment at Talulah on the 9th and 10th proximo.

CARTERSVILLE, Georgia.

THE AMATEURS.

Special to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, August 1.—A crowded house greeted the amateur dramatic club of the city at the open house last night. The young ladies present did not do themselves credit. The proceeds of the entertainment were about eighty dollars, which is for the benefit of the Episcopal church.

In the superior court yesterday was tried the case of Brewster Reynolds, vs. the W. and A. railroad company. The case was given to the jury last night, but up to the present, no verdict has been rendered. To-day the criminal docket was again taken up.

GREENVILLE, Georgia.

FIRE.

Special to The Constitution.

GREENVILLE, August 1.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock the store house of Mr. Bridgeburn, insured in mineral insurance, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was soon given and the citizens with buckets, pails, tin cans and even wash bowls, soon gathered and extinguished the incipient flames. Loss about \$500. No insurance.

There will be a grand entertainment given next week for the benefit of the M. E. church. Miss Lilla Jackson, the bright and accomplished young elocutionist of the Southern female college, will take part, and it will be an unequalled affair.

Truck and truckers are gradually burning up—no rain in seven weeks.

SAVANNAH, Georgia.

A BALE THAT LOOKS BRIGHTEST.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, August 1.—Butler & Stephens received this morning a bale of cotton of the new crop, consigned them by Bass & McKinnon, of Thomasville, weighing 547 pounds. The cotton is clashed good middling and looks bright, silky and glossy.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

The Augusta champions, the Browns, will arrive here to-morrow to play the Dixies, the champions of Savannah. The game is expected to be very close. Heavy bets are expected.

One hundred and seventy goats were brought up Tybee to be butchered to-day. The weather is very disagreeable.

BARNESVILLE, Georgia.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special to The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, August 1.—The State horticultural society convened here to-day. About forty members are here. President Berckmans called the society to order this morning at 11 o'clock at Granite City. There was a hearty welcome by the members of the society. Captain R. J. Powell, for the Barnesville agricultural club, also welcomed the society. Dr. W. B. Jones responded for the society. President Berckmans then entertained the audience with a solid, practical address in which he explained the objects of the horticultural society. The display of fruits, flowers and vegetables is elaborate, considering the dry season.

GRINNELL, Georgia.

MURDER NEAR MILNER.

Special to The Constitution.

GRINNELL, August 1.—A difficulty occurred last night about twelve o'clock at Mount Seney colored church near Milner, between two negroes, Turner Blackman and Jim Mathews, which resulted in Blackman stabbing Mathews mortally in the heart. A bullet wound severed his scalp, likewise. Mathews died in a few minutes. Blackman escaped for the time, but subsequently Baillif Morelan arrested him at his home, not far from the scene of the tragedy, and conducted him to Zebulon, where he is confined in jail. Mathews was a young negro about 23 years of age. Blackman is about the same age and both bore good characters. They were brothers-in-law.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.

CUTTING IN WALKER COUNTY.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, August 1.—In a difficulty near Cedar Grove, Walker county, Georgia, between a son of Jasper McDaniel and John Jones, the former cut the latter seriously in several places.

DEAD.

Major Wm. D. Vandyke, of this city, died at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock this evening, after an illness of several weeks.

A lad, a relative of Dr. Wm. D. Vandyke, a boy of ten, was under a roof stretched across Main street to prevent trains passing in front of Major Vandyke's residence. The rope caught the lad's chin, throwing him to the ground. This frightened the horse and he ran away, doing but little damage.

ROME, Georgia.

THE MIDSUMMER CONCERT.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, August 1.—The midsummer concert given by Professor Samuel P. Snow at the opera house last night was in every respect a splendid success. A large audience was pres-

ent and gave enthusiastic evidences of their approval.

THE SHORTER WILL CASE.

The record of the Shor er will case has just been completed and will at once be forwarded to the supreme court. The record contains 120,000 words, and is the largest that has ever been sent from this country.

The erection of a handsome two-story brick public school building will be commenced within the next two weeks. The trustees expect to open the public schools by February 1. An election for superintendent, teachers, etc., will probably be held in December.

TAXABLE VALUES.

The increase of taxable property in Floyd county this year is last year's five hundred and one thousand dollars; increase of polls six hundred. The Coosa river iron works is now in full blast, making forty tons of iron per day. They have just finished a splendid tug and four large tow boats, which are used in hauling charcoal from up the river to the furnace. The drought from which this section is suffering is the worst since 1866.

CONYERS, Georgia.

COTTON FACTORY AGITATED.

Special to The Constitution.

CONYERS, August 1.—A meeting of the whole county is called for the 7th inst., to devise measures for building a cotton factory. The prospect is good. We have men of means and spirit who are innocent of such word as fail.

Professor Guinn, one of the most thorough teachers in Georgia, who has taught here for more than a quarter of a century, is now breathing mountain air. Prof. O'Kelleys, his associate, is now wandering among the ancient cities and feudal castles of the old world. Educational matters are on a boom with us. Everything is agog in preparing for the fall campaign.

Walton News: Protracted meetings are now going on throughout the country. Marriage licenses will be in demand after they are over. The ordinary never fails to receive substantial benefit from every protracted meeting.

There is considerable falling off in the crops in Talbot county within the last few days. The corn, as well as the cotton, is suffering very much for rain and has been cut off at least ten per cent. The cotton is small and blooming to the top. The farmers think that the crop will be cut off considerably on account of the dry weather.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hill trained up to the city to attend a social gathering at the Hotel. They came to the station with a sick child, just before the train reached the place the spirit of the little sufferer winged its way to heaven and left the hearts of the fond parents desolate and almost broken. The passengers say it was a sad scene to witness, the grief stricken parents weeping over the lifeless form of their little darling.

Hinesville Gazette: A magistrate in this county the other day married a couple of colored folks under authority of a license from the ordinary of Effingham county. Now a man from Effingham turns up and claims the woman as his wife, but says that he never had any license to marry her. He wants the new husband arrested for bairancy, bigamy and embezzlement.

Milledgeville Recorder: We counted on Friday afternoon twenty-nine negroes, mostly young girls, who were visiting in platoons opposite the armory of the Baldwin Blues, waiting to see the parade. The Blues were not out and the vagrant negroes retired sullenly. Every negro there could have made from ten to fifty cents by work, but they preferred idleness. How did they get their supper?

Talbotton Era: We have received in Talbotton since September 1, 1882, 7,700 bales of cotton, lacking 300 bales of our mark and with thirty more days to go on. We will receive no more than 8,000 bales. This is a fine showing for us, and this is our second season since the railroad came. Geneva has received something over 3,500 bales, making the receipts for Talbot county 11,200 bales to date.

Columbus Sun: While Mr. Massey Free and Miss White Whitehead and Mr. James Whitehead and Miss Foster, of Waverly Hall, Harris county, were out riding the horse driven by one of the young gentlemen ran away and ran into the front buggy. This frightened the other horse and they both ran, throwing the young ladies from the buggies. Miss Whitehead had an arm broken. One report says that Miss Foster's back was broken, while another says she was only slightly injured.

Gainesville Gazette: John Waring, a colored youth was brought to jail on Wednesday with about fifty bird shot lodged in his body. He entered the house of Mrs. Johnston. Upon his approach Mrs. Johnston fled to Mr. Edwards and informed him of the presence of Mr. Pollak, but it was not found. A reward of \$250 has been offered for its recovery. Mr. Pollak was about forty years of age, about five feet nine inches in height and tall and spare in build. He wore a light mustache. He was considered wealthy.

Three girls drowned. The scene upon the shore during all this was pitiful in the extreme. It was all that those upon the beach could do to restrain the wife and brother from flinging themselves into the surf, while the children clung to the ankles of their helpless parents.

Another accident occurred in the city in the afternoon. Three girls—Annie Hamilton, fifteen years old; Sue Hamilton, ten years, and Maud Schrader, nine years old—had swum across half past three o'clock upon the ridge of rocks that juts out into the Hudson river, at the foot of 22nd street, and, taking off their shoes and stockings, began to bathe their feet. Suddenly one of them lost her balance, and, finding herself slipping from her seat, grasped her companions for support and dragged them with her into the river. Jenny Hamilton, a girl of sixteen, was seized with convulsions and was standing by. She dashed into the river at once and waded breast-high in her endeavor to rescue her sisters. She failed to reach them, however, and finding herself powerless she ran up the street screaming for help. In a little while a crowd gathered and several men came upon the scene, but they were too late. The children had drowned.

A search for the bodies was begun, and in a search of the house of Maud Schrader and Annie Hamilton was discovered. The older girl showed signs of animation for a few minutes, but soon ceased. The bodies were taken to the home of Mr. William J. Hamilton, the father of two of the lost children, at 1921 street and Ridge road. When the body of Susie Hamilton was last seen it was slowly drifting towards the Jersey coast.

Mr. Hamilton, who is gardener to Mr. William Libby, late of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., was terribly affected when the body of his child was brought to the house. He asked at once where Susie was, and when he heard the sad truth he broke down completely. He lost his wife very recently. Maud Schrader's home is in Yonkers. She was on a visit to Mr. Hamilton's house.

DROWNED FROM A SAILBOAT.

John and Michael Lynch, brothers, living at No. 54 West Twenty-sixth street, went out in a sailboat yesterday afternoon with William Doran, of No. 323 West Twenty-sixth street, and James Walker, of No. 301 West Twenty-sixth street. When the boat was opposite Carnavans, on the Hudson River, Michael Lynch, who was twenty years old, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Summer Republican: The young men and boys around town have queer charms about their person. Some of them carry buckeyes, some rabbit feet, some pigeon legs, and some one thing, others something else. John Miller came back from a visit to the country the other day with an alligator egg, and just as it is found out that alligator eggs worn to the heart, he is the father of forty-six living children, born in wedlock! He is now sixty-four years of age, but does not look very patriarchal, as he is just turning gray. His youngest child is two months old.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES
OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doing in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Points.

The senate met at the usual hour, President Boynton calling the body to order. Prayer by the chaplain. Roll called and journal read and approved.

The report of the judiciary committee was submitted by Mr. DuBignon, recommending the passage of the following senate bill, as amended: A bill to fix the time and method of trial of cases of mandamus before judges of the superior courts etc. A house bill to regulate the practice of claim cases in the courts of the state was reported on unfavorably by the committee.

The bill to amend section 4587 of the code with reference to persons fraudulently obtaining credit, was read, and discussion resumed the bill having been under consideration on Tuesday, when interrupted by the special order for redistricting the state.

It was voted adversely by the judiciary, and Mr. Tutt had moved to disagree with the report of the committee.

Mr. Hughes spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tutt sat at length on the bill, urging its passage and showing the necessity of such a bill. He did not want it amended but thought it complete as it was, and that the amendments would kill the purpose of the bill.

He advocated the bill simply for the benefit of the state and for the people.

He did not expect to come back here.

He wished the members of this legislature would vote on the bills before it without any consideration as to whether or not the vote would injure their getting back. His membership of the senate may be his political winding sheet, and the only thing he asked was "was the passage of this little bill as a tablet to his memory."

Mr. Baker advocated the passage of the bill in strong argument.

Mr. Peacock voted in favor of the bill.

Mr. Beal would vote for the bill if it could be perfected. His part of the country did not need it, but it may be necessary in other parts, and he would vote for it if it was changed in a way which he thought proper.

Mr. Davis agreed with Mr. Baker. He thought a change in the bill necessary, and would vote for it if so altered.

The previous question was called and ordered. The amendments to the bill were put out of order, and Senator Tutt was agreed to, and the report of the committee was disagreed to, yes 24, nays 13.

On the passage of the bill as amended, the yeas were 24, the nays 13. The bill having been read three times and having received a constitutional majority, was announced passed.

Hons. Patrick Walsh, Samuel Hawkins, B. H. Patterson, A. H. Guerry, J. D. Billups, W. S. Wallace and A. L. Mitchell were invited to seat on the floor of the senate.

The special order of the day was announced, being a bill to exempt from garnishment the wages of journeymen mechanics and day laborers. The bill had received an adverse report from the judiciary committee. A motion to disagree to the report of the committee failed to pass and the bill was lost.

By Mr. Pike—A joint resolution to empower the special committee on investigation of the charges of illegal management of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, to send to persons and papers, to administer oaths and like process, to any person or persons to be examined, and at once transmitted to the house.

By Mr. Smith—A resolution to appoint a committee of five from the house and three from the senate to whom shall be referred all bills relating to the building of a new capital. Lost.

Several house bills were read the first time and committed.

One of the committee on finance, submitted a report as follows: The committee had considered a house bill to require railroad companies of this state to return their property for taxation by counties, etc., and reported adversely on its passage.

Senator Jones gave notice that he would move to disagree to the report of the committee. On motion, the senate adjourned.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by chaplain. The roll was called and the journal was read and approved. Several committees submitted reports which were read. The special order of the day was the consideration of the general local option bill. The temperature committee reported a substitute for the original bill by Mr. Pringle, of Washington.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, offered a substitute for the whole which was a bill to provide for election in districts outside of towns and cities on the liquor traffic on the petition of one-third of the citizens, not more than one election to be had a year.

Mr. McBride appealed to the friends of temperance to unite on the substitute he had offered, as it was practicable and contained a reform which might be carried through.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, moved to recommit the whole matter to the judiciary committee that they might frame a bill which is not obnoxious from a constitutional point of view.

Mr. Pringle, of Washington, opposed the recommit.

Mr. Redding, of Pike, though he was opposed to the bill, was also opposed to the delay of the matter.

Mr. Watson, of McDuffie, opposed the re-committal. The legislature has been there thirty days and done hardly anything. The house ought to finish this matter.

The bill in committee was lost.

Mr. Pringle, of Washington, opposed the substitute of Mr. McBride.

Mr. Bartlett, of Bibb, favored the substitute offered by Mr. McBride, as it obviated such frequent elections as those provided for in the other bill.

On motion of Mr. Humber, of Putnam, the committee bill was taken up by sections for consideration and amendment.

Mr. Middlecamp, of Newton, moved to amend the first section so that it would require a petition of the majority of the voters in any county to bring on an election.

Mr. Russell, of Decatur, said the proposition was absurd on its face.

Mr. Pringle opposed the amendment. It was lost.

Several amendments were offered to the first section and Mr. Pringle opposed them. Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, said that he gave every man a right to have his voice heard in offering any amendment, and he thought every member ought to try to perfect the bill whether he intended to vote for it or not.

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, wanted the petition for an election to be signed by one-tenth of the qualified votes instead of fifty freeholders and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hawks, of Sumter, favored the amendment.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, thought that more than fifty freeholders ought to be required to bring on an election.

Mr. Fite of Bartow, moved to amend so as to require one-fifth of the voters in any militia district, and one-tenth when the election was in the whole county. Mr. Fite's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Gary of Richmond, moved to strike out all the first section after the enacting clause. Lost.

After various other efforts to amend the first section of the bill, the section was agreed to by 105 yeas to 37 nays.

The hour of adjournment arrived when the house was considering the fifth section of the bill.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Judge A. L. Mitchell of Athens was an interested listener in the senate gallery yesterday.

Senator Parks has quite a talent as a draughtsman, and has embellished the cover blotter of his desk with quite an artistic piece of work in the way of a portrait of a fellow senator. It is greatly admired and attracts much attention.

Senator Tutti was shocked yesterday at the very blunt manner in which Senator Baker spoke of "at that stage of the game." Both are first-class Bible scholars, and vie with one another as to who can make the most appropriate quotations in the least time.

During Senator Tutti's argument yesterday on his credit bill, his necktie, owing to his excitement, crawled around and presented the bow at the back of his neck. His attention being called to the fact, he replied: "I don't care, I expect some gentleman will vote against this bill because my cravat is just like it is. It's just as captious as the other objection!"

Senator Gustin, of the 22nd, ranks as one of the leading lawyers of the senate. His opinion on legal points is highly valued, and his course as a member of the judiciary committee is considered of great importance in shaping the reports of that committee. His arguments are always logical and are delivered with clearness and force, showing careful study and an unprejudiced consideration.

The advocates of the general local option bill were very confident last night that it will pass the house to-day. They regard the vote of 105 to 37 on the adoption of the first section as indicative of their strength and expect results from the absences of yesterday. The final vote on the bill will probably be had before noon.

This is the most important day of the session in the option bill. The State road lease is a special order. A judge of the supreme court is to be elected. If all these matters are disposed of it will be a capital day's work.

The joint session for the election of a justice of the supreme court will begin at noon. The contest will be lively. Five names, at least, will be voted for on the first ballot. Friends of the candidates were hard at work last night.

YANKEE, Ga.—Dr. B. R. Doyle says: "I consider Brown's iron mitten superior to a tonic to any preparation now in use."

Pants are on the increase.—Yonkers Gazette. No, dear boy; they are just behind the Boston Commercial.

Misrepresentation.

Fair competition is respected by all honorable men.

Seldom do we find a company of men professing to be honorable resorting to the misrepresentation of another's products in order to increase the consumption of their own.

The Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder are absolutely false, and the parties publishing them know it to be so. The repeated analysis by many eminent chemists throughout the country, show the superiority of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

No ammonia, nor alum, nor tartaric acid is used in it. It is one of the oldest and most generally used Baking Powders in the market and its healthfulness and effectiveness have been tested in every home by the consumer's only reliable tests, the test of the oven and years of daily use. It is to-day, as has always been, the most beautiful, perfect fruit acid Baking Powder.

A man in Rochester has such a cracked voice that he rarely says anything without breaking his word.—Rochester Express.

No Puffery.

Nothing can be more offensive to conscientious journalism than indiscriminate puffery. But it is a pleasure to speak candidly of certain in pseudo-scientific publications.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder are absolutely false, and the parties publishing them know it to be so. The repeated analysis by many eminent chemists throughout the country, show the superiority of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The longest thing in the world is the face of a man who has just loaned a dollar to a seedy and needy acquaintance.

Miseries of Mosquito Time.

They bite at night with great delight; and put most people in a nervous fright. Their bites they stick with poisonous prick in children's flesh and make them sick. On buzzing wing the insects sing, before inserting their wicked sting. Victims complain of cruel pain, and would rather not be bitten again.

The pain to stop, apply one drop of Peiry Davis' Pain Killer from the druggist's shop.

In Southern Formosa girls are being taught in the schools, and the women go to the hospitals, where they are taught to read and religious instruction is given them.

Cataract of the Bladder.

STRONG irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

The viceregal carriage, with its cavalry escort, the officer riding by the door with his drawn sword, and the ear of detectives following is a familiar sight in Dublin.

"Smith's Extract of May Flower" is no vile decoction of nauseous drugs or dangerous chemicals. It is nature's own remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

If you really wish to improve you may use that old saw for a prayer: God send me a friend, who may tell me my faults; if not, an enemy, and to be sure he will.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Take half a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

Gladstone is passionately fond of frogs' legs, and has a special order for them at the fishmonger's to send them daily while in season.

Premature Loss of the Hair.

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCONAID.

The superiority of BURNETT'S Flavoring EXTRACT consists in their perfect purity and strength.

Pulvers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February, 1883, are now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Parties who have ordered will receive copies ordered by mail.

\$100 REWARD!

For a case that cannot be cured with

 CURE IN 10 DAYS OR LESS TO CAUSE STURM. Manufactured only by TAYLOR & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ESF SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC R.Y., OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ATLANTA, GA.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 29TH, THE Sunday excursions over this road will be discontinued. Round trip tickets to Oxford, Oconee and Atlanta, good for five days, are now on sale every day in the week, at \$1.50.

L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE CALIGRAPH A perfect writing machine AT 10c per page, 1000 words per minute. Short Hand Studio, 44 Marietta Street & Cromer Street, General Agents & Southern Agents.

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DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions have testified to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

TRADE MARK. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial for Liver Complaint, and M. A. RODGERS.

P. PELLEGRINI.

PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY, SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA

AND ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Capital Brackets, Window Caps, Columns, Tops, Flower Pots, Vases, Fountain and Villa Statues, Sower Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also manufacture Artificial Signs.

BEFORE BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Works, 178 Chapel Street, near U. S. Barracks.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Ky.

ADVENTURES. Full Faculty of skin instructors. Healthfulness of Louisville, KY., above the Ohio river. Accessibility—The city of Louisville, and within a few hours, by rail, to Cincinnati, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Moderate Expense—Board in the NEW DORMITORY \$10 per annum, and in the best families from \$5 to \$10 per week. Total expenses from \$10 to \$15 per annum. Address L. H. BLANTON, D. Chancellor, Richmond, Ky.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, SALEM, VA.

Founded in 1852.

REV. JAMES A. DODD, S. L. President.

ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS open Thursday, September 12, 1883. Board, tuition, etc., \$20 per annum. For particulars address PRESIDENT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE opens Monday, September 4th, 1883. Address J. W. LEWIS, 101 M. D., Penn, 900 1/2 street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW opens on Thursday, October 4, 1883. Courses of study extending from the law to the study of medicine.

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month & \$2 50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, partly cloudy weather and local rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, lower barometer.

The earthquake of Saturday night seems to have been wide-spread in its effects. Shocks were felt in parts of Germany, and in Portugal the disturbance was sufficient to cause a panic.

A CHOLERA stricken vessel, bound for Marcellus, has been turned back in order to undergo fumigation. The steps taken by the treasury department to keep the plague out of this country cannot be too searching. Commerce should not be cultivated at the risk of all.

The appearance of General Longstreet at the reunion of the Eighteenth yesterday was the occasion of much enthusiasm on the part of the veterans. They were proud of the old confederate. The incident was recalled of the regiment giving the general three cheers during the battle of Gettysburg.

The exhibition for which Louisville has worked so faithfully, was opened yesterday with impressive ceremonies. The immense crowds in attendance evidenced the interest taken by the people. President Arthur was given a cordial reception. All in all, Kentucky maintained her well-known reputation.

The country is full of heirs to imaginary fortunes in Europe. People of gullible dispositions are easily taken in by pedagogues, who make money out of airy representations. The investigations of the American consul-general to England should tend to dissipate the vain hopes of these victims of humbug.

REPUBLICAN INFAMY.

Mr. Dorsey, the great republican leader, does not endorse the statements printed in the New York Sun recently. To be sure he doesn't deny them; but they are too superficial to please his candor. He declares that while the statements in the Sun are in the main correct, they do not go far enough. Dorsey, as the readers of THE CONSTITUTION know, has been talking rather freely to the reporter of a Chicago paper, and it was supposed that he would supplement the Sun's budget with additional revelations. But, in the midst of great apparent bluntness and candor, he tells very little more than the Sun told, and he makes no important revelation.

His statements, however, are interesting. They confirm the knowledge of the public with respect to certain infamous transactions, and add to the details of others of which the public had exceedingly lively suspicions.

For instance, he confirms the sale by the republican party of a seat on the supreme bench to Jay Gould, and adds to the details already known the fact that Huntington, the railway magnate of California, was Jay Gould's partner in the transaction. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the seat on the supreme bench occupied by Stanley Matthews is owned by Gould and Huntington.

Next to the seating of Mrs. Hayes' husband, this prostitution of the supreme bench to party ends—this sale of a judgeship to raise funds to corrupt voters—is the most infamous crime in American history. That it was committed boldly, openly and without fear of the consequences is patent enough, for every little hanger-on about the republican camp has been familiar with every detail of the transaction since the day that the sale was consummated. Some of the western organs of the republican party affect to believe that an allusion to this infamous piece of business is in the nature of an attack upon the memory of Garfield. But what of it? The crime itself is an attack upon all the people; when the highest judicial tribunal in the land is openly debauched and corrupted the institutions of the country are wounded in their most vital part.

Every citizen, from the highest to the lowest, is the victim of such a crime; every individual must suffer the results of such high-handed corruption. Garfield, dead, is more responsible to history than Garfield living. He is responsible for his republicanism, and republicanism is only another name for corruption.

The whole republican organization is just as responsible as Garfield for the crime of selling a seat on the supreme bench. In the next general election this responsibility will be shifted to the shoulders of the people. They will be called upon to endorse the crime at the polls, or to refuse to endorse it. It is possible—very probable—that they do not appreciate the nature and extent of this infamy, but whether they do or not it cannot fail to have its effect upon our institutions.

THE RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of the Richmond and Danville system with that of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia may mean a great deal, or it may mean nothing. It may be the first in a series of movements calculated to improve railway management in the south, or it may be merely the energy of superfluous capital. It may mean one thing, or it may mean another; but it is very important in its relations to the trade and commercial prospects of Atlanta. For whatever effect or influence the movement may have will be felt in this city.

The movement itself is in the nature of a tribute to the position of Atlanta as a strategic point on the railroad

map, and will undoubtedly add in some measure to the importance of the city as a railroad center. What the effect will be from a commercial point of view we do not know, but we are inclined to believe that the great systems, working together, may result in rates rather more reasonable than business men have been able to obtain for some time past. It is notorious that the sympathies of the Richmond and Danville have been with Richmond rather than with Atlanta. Not only so, but the discrimination in freight rates and accommodations have invariably been against Atlanta and in favor of Richmond. Why this should be so no mortal could say except the immortal managers of the road in Georgia.

GOVERNOR BUTLER of Massachusetts, received by express a day or two ago two small cream colored owls, each of which exhibits the peculiar obliquity of the eye that marks the face of his excellency. The box was addressed: "Governor B. Butler, Boston, Mass., from an ex-confederate of Frederick, Md."

THE LONGEVITY of members of the French institute has attracted attention. Now, seven of them are more than eighty years old each. The Rev. M. Chavanne, the chemist, who is ninety-eight, and still able to lecture regularly. M. Dumas, the mathematician, and Mme. Edwards, the biologist, who have lived eighty-four years. M. Mistral, the historian, is eighty-seven, and is one of the most learned of the professors in the university. M. Léon, the physicist, who is ninety-four, and M. Gouy, the astronomer, who is ninety-one.

THE EARTHQUAKE of Saturday night seems to have been wide-spread in its effects. Shocks were felt in parts of Germany, and in Portugal the disturbance was sufficient to cause a panic.

A CHOLERA stricken vessel, bound for Marcellus, has been turned back in order to undergo fumigation. The steps taken by the treasury department to keep the plague out of this country cannot be too searching. Commerce should not be cultivated at the risk of all.

The general tendency of railroads is in the direction of consolidation; and this tendency is no longer a menace since the right and expediency of state control of the corporations has been firmly established in the courts. The other systems in Georgia, as well as the people, are in a position to take care of themselves, and we are disposed to regard the union of the two systems as a reasonable outcome of the railroad situation.

CINCINNATI, which has heretofore experienced nothing but free-lunches and one-horse festivals, is not very well pleased with the Louisville exposition. This is because Louisville refused to make room for the pasteboard lion which destroyed seven local reporters during the Shakespearean festival in that town.

COLONEL EMMET LOGAN, formerly of the Courier Journal, has grown to be a German editor in Cincinnati. If the young men of the press will be moral and upright, and drink only two glasses of beer a day, the time may come when they too can grow into German editors.

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN is giving the Massachusetts republicans and reformers all the fun they want. The industry of tanning human hides has been postponed until the republican managers know better. The president is to be beaten at the next election.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, presumptuously refused to eat pie at Louisville yesterday. Some day that man will want his confederate bonds redeemed. The race is not always to the Whippet or the battle to the wrong.

CINCINNATI is of the opinion that Louisville is inventing in having the president at the opening of its exposition. As for Cincinnati—well, you know Cincinnati had the pasteboard lion and the cast-iron actor.

In Ohio there seems to be precious little difference between the democratic and the republican politicians. There is abundant lack of principle in that state—especially in the neighborhood of Cincinnati.

CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, is very well known to Dorsey, and Dorsey up and says that Charles Foster, of Ohio, is a liar. As a matter of fact, Dorsey is the only veracious republican known to history.

THE LIQUOR fight in Ohio is vital. The democrats are to go in at the front doors of the saloons and the republicans have a heartrending desire to sneak in at the rear.

THE CONFEDERATE bonds may be worth something after all. They may afford the United States an opportunity to take charge of Canada.

IF THE ENGLISH IDIOTS haven't got enough trash on them they should purchase the bogus bonds held by certain German utopians.

BENJAMIN PADMAN, of Louisville, makes Sheridan think of Lincoln. No wonder the spring poets are to play their violin with impunity.

DEACON DICK SMITH complains that there are but two genuine democrats in Ohio—Editor McLean and Jayhawk Wood.

THE MASSACHUSETTS legislature stands by Oakes Ames and Tewksbury. This shows what culture will do.

AS DORSEY IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED REPUBLICAN NAPOLEON, he should go into exile at Helena—Arkansas.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN MORRISON, of Illinois, is believed to be willing to accept the democratic nomination for governor of that state.

A BILL DECLARING OWNERS AND MANAGERS OF SLEEPING CARS COMMON CARRIERS HAS PASSED THE THIRD READING IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

THE RICHMOND (Va.) STATE SAYS THAT IT DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE DEMOCRACY CAN MAKE ANYTHING BUT A BLUNDER BY ASSAULTING THE CHARACTER OF FRED DOWNEY.

JOHN C. NEW, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FLUIDLY CONVERTED TO THE IDEA OF ABANDONING THE COINAGE OF STANDARD DOLLARS.

SOMEBODY IN SOUTH CAROLINA IS ANXIOUSLY AND VAINLY ASKING WHO WAS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE IN 1791. THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE STATE FROM 1786 TO 1796 HAVE BEEN LOST.

THE SAISON KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS IN OHIO ARE TO MEET IN STATE CONVENTION AT TOLEDO ON THE 9TH OF AUGUST, TO DECIDE THE SCOTT LAW AND DECIDE THE EXPRESSION OF OPINION CONTAINED IN YOUR LETTER.

FOR ALL WHO COMPOSED THE UNITED STATES SENATE WHICH ASSEMBLED IN JULY, 1861, ONLY MR. ANTHONY AND MR. SHERMAN CAN BE SAID TO BE STILL ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE. THE REST ARE DEAD OR RESTED.

REPRESENTATIVE S. S. COX USES NO MOCK-MINDED IN REGARD TO HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP. HE WAS MET BY A REPORTER IN WASHINGTON THE OTHER DAY AND WAS ASKED: "WHO IS GOING TO BE THE LEADERSHIP?" HE ANSWERED: "THE NEW YORK DELEGATION." THERE IS A CONSPIRACY IN THE HOUSE IN THAT STATE TO GET THE LEADERSHIP IN THAT STATE FOR THE LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

JAS. C. MARK TAKES A PINCH OF SNUFF, IN THE STYLING OF A WASHINGTON STAR REPORTER: "YES, FRANK AND JIM WERE BAD BOYS, BUT MONTGOMERY WAS ALWAYS A GOOD BOY. I KNEW HE WOULD GET THE OLD GIRLS, BUT HE WOULD BE APPREHENDED SOON." HE WOULD SAY, THEN: "GO TO MRS. BLAIR; THEY ARE HER CHILDREN, NOT MINE; I THINK MONTGOMERY BLAIR WAS A PURE MAN AND HISTORY SHOULD PUT AT LEAST ONE FEATHER IN HIS CAP, BECAUSE HE WAS THE FATHER OF THE FREE DELIVERY POSTAL SERVICE."

E. H. POTTE.

APT NAMES FOR BAD WORKMEN.

WHAT SKILLED TRADESMEN CALL INFERIOR AND NON-SKILLED TRADESMEN.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRIKES BRING OUT THE TECHNICAL SLANG OF THE TRADES, AND PARTICULARLY THE OPPROBRIOS EPITHETS WITH WHICH THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF WORKMEN DISTINGUISH THE UNSKILLED OPERATORS WHO LABOR AT THE SAME TRADES. IN MOST CASES IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THESE SLANG TERMS ORIGINATE IN SOME TECHNICALITY OF THE TRADE. THUS THE TELEGRAPHERS CALL A POOR OPERATOR A "PLUG," AFTER THE LITTLE METAL IMPLEMENT WHICH DIVIDES THE SWICHES ON THE KEY BOARD, INAS MUCH AS THE PLUG OR "KEY" IS A COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT PART OF THE MACHINERY. PRINTERS DESIGNATE AN UNSKILLED TYPE-SETTER A "SHOEMAKER" OR A "BLACKSMITH." THE DERIVATION OF THE FORMER APPELLATION IS FROM THE FACT THAT A COMPETITOR WHO MAKES ERRORS IS OBLIGED TO CORRECT THEM AFTER HE IS DONE. THE WORD IS SET UP BY TAKING OUT THE DISPLACED LETTERS AND "OPENING" THE PROPER ONES IN THEIR PLACES. TAILORS ALSO USE THE WORD "SHOEMAKER" TO DISTINGUISH A POOR HAND, AS AN UNSKILLED WORKMAN TAKES HIS STITCHES TOO FAR APART, AND IS THEREFORE BETTER ADAPTED TO SEW LEATHER, WHERE HE CAN PUNCH THE HOLES WITH AN AWL BEFORE PUTTING HIS NEEDLE THROUGH. THE APPROPRIATE TERM FOR AN UNSKILLED WORKMAN WHOSE FINGERS ARE CLUMSY, AND A JEWELER ALSO TERMS AN UNSKILLED WORKER AT HIS TRADE A "BLACKSMITH."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN OF AFGHANISTAN RECEIVES \$12,000 A YEAR.

THE LATE MARTIN MILMORE, OF BOSTON, LEFT HIS ESTATE VALUED AT ABOUT \$100,000.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT FINDS IT NECESSARY TO KEEP A STABLE OF TWENTY HORSES AT NEWPORT.

MES. JANE GREY SWISHELM IS REPORTED TO BE DANGEROUSLY ILL AT HER HOME IN PITTSBURG, PENN. THE EARL OF ONSLOW HAS ARRIVED AT NEWPORT WITH FOURTEEN LARGE TRUNKS FULL OF WEARING APPAREL.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO, ALREADY BLIND, IS SUFFERING FROM A CEREBRAL DISEASE WHICH IT IS FEARED WILL CAUSE HOPELESS INSANITY.

R. S. WILLIAMS, OF UPTON, NEW YORK, OWNS THE ONLY PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM MORGAN, OF MASONIC FAITH. IT IS A MINIATURE PAINTED ON IVORY.

FATHER RIORDAN, OF CHICAGO, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED A BISHOP AND CONDUCTOR OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO, IS ONLY THIRTY-EIGHT AND IS THOUGHT TO BE THE YOUNGEST CATHOLIC BISHOP IN THE WORLD. HE WAS BORN IN NEW BRUNSWICK, BUT WAS TAKEN TO CHICAGO WHEN QUITE YOUNG.

GOVERNOE BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A DAY OR TWO AGO TWO SMALL CREAM COLORED OWLS, EACH OF WHICH EXHIBITS THE PEAK OF THE EYE THAT MARKS THE FACE OF HIS EXCELLENCE. THE BOX WAS ADDRESSED: "GOVERNOR B. BUTLER, BOSTON, MASS., FROM AN EX-CONFEDERATE OF FREDERICK, MD."

THE LONGEVITY OF MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE HAS ATTRACTED ATTENTION. NOW, SEVEN OF THEM ARE MORE THAN EIGHTY YEARS OLD EACH. THE REV. M. CHAVANNE, THE CHEMIST, WHO IS NINETY-EIGHT, AND STILL ABLE TO LECTURE REGULARLY. M. DUMAS, THE MATHEMATICIAN, AND MME. EDWARDS, THE BIOLOGIST, WHO HAVE LIVED EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS. M. MISTRAL, THE HISTORIAN, IS EIGHTY-SEVEN, AND IS ONE OF THE MOST LEARNED OF THE PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY. M. LÉON, THE PHYSICIST, WHO IS NINETY-ONE.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF SATURDAY NIGHT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN WIDE-SPREAD IN ITS EFFECTS. SHOCKS WERE FELT IN PARTS OF GERMANY, AND IN PORTUGAL THE DISTURBANCE WAS SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE A PANIC.

A CHOLERA STRICKEN VESSEL, BOUND FOR MARCELLUS, HAS BEEN TURNED BACK IN ORDER TO UNDERGO FUMIGATION. THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO KEEP THE PLAGUE OUT OF THIS COUNTRY CANNOT BE TOO SEARCHING. COMMERCE SHOULD NOT BE CULTIVATED AT THE RISK OF ALL.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO
THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1883.

INDICATIONS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND LOCAL RAINS, VARIABLE WINDS, MOSTLY SOUTHERLY, STATIONARY TEMPERATURE, LOWER BAROMETER.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1883.

**BANK
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,**
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
CASH CAPITAL.....\$100,000,000
SURPLUS FUND.....50,000,000
STOCKHOLDERS (with unnumbered property worth over a million dollars) **INDIVIDUALLY**

J. JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, buys and sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at the rate of one per cent per annum on money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 1, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS
Bld. 104d E. M. Asked

105 106 Atlanta 71.....110 112

108 109 Atlanta 70.....101 108

110 111 Atlanta 70.....108 111

112 113 Atlanta 70.....108 111

114 115 Atlanta 70.....108 111

116 117 Atlanta 70.....108 111

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THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

Yesterday was winterish.

The fight over the city charter amendments waxeth warm.

Violet Jones has recovered entirely from the effects of morphine.

The rain yesterday evening cooled the air and gave everything a refreshing appearance.

The county commissioners have ordered the gas shut off from the court house clock for the present.

There will be preaching at the West End town hall on Sunday afternoon next at four o'clock by Rev. J. H. Parker.

Bill Toland, who fired the shot at Davis in the Alabama street ice mill several days ago, was captured yesterday in Newnan.

Sam Foster was arrested yesterday for larceny. The complainant is Mr. Kaufman, who alleges that Foster stole a gold watch from him several weeks ago.

Rev. W. T. Westbrook, of Roswell, is in the city in the interest of the Dahlonega Sign. He will call on our business men during the day. He represents a live paper that has a good circulation in a growing part of our state.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Opposition to Two Proposed Changes Before the Legislative Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the house committee on corporations met in the office of the attorney general. Among other things it considered the proposed changes in the charter of the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Benjamin E. Crane, president of the chamber of commerce, appeared to oppose the adoption of the following proposed amendments, of which Councilman Brother-ton is the author:

"The mayor and general council of said city may levy a tax on the gross sales of all the gross sales of all merchandise of every kind and description sold in said city, said tax not to exceed one-eighth of one per cent on the amount of gross sales of goods sold at wholesale, and said tax shall not exceed one-fourth of one per cent on the amount of gross sales of goods sold at retail, and the said mayor and general council shall have full power and authority to provide by ordinance for the levy of this tax, the return under oath of merchants and traders of the amount of their gross sales and to provide adequate penalties for neglect or refusal to make such returns and to enforce the collection of such tax by execution, levy and sale as other taxes due said city are collected."

The objection of the merchants to this amendment is that it would impose an onerous and unjust tax upon them.

The present tax of 1/4% on merchandise

in said city is very heavy.

It is proposed that at this time as very doubtful whether the great majority of

dentists of Dentistry were able to undertake the

additional labor and expense necessary to

acquire that title. In the discussions many

suggestions of great practical value to the

profession were elicited.

The morning session was concluded by the exhibition of improved dental appliances and the explanation of their uses by Dr. H. J. Mc-

Kellups, of St. Louis.

pay their dues in the temporary absence of the treasurer, to the secretary, Dr. W. H. Hoffman, and it was stated that applications for membership would be received by the chairman of the executive committee.

Next in order of business came the annual report of committees. As the report of the committee on Indian Affairs, Virginia, read, a report on dental education. It was given the utmost attention by all present, and at its close met with loud applause. Dr. Steele in his address handled very ably the subject of dental education, recommending the elevation of the profession by broader education, and in well chosen sentences he detailed the evils resulting from deficiency in this respect, and established himself squarely upon the platform of higher education, stating that in his belief there was no need of any distinction that could not be better off by acquiring the titles of A. M. and M. D. in addition to that of D. S. "for," said he, "what is a dental education? Of course that must be acquired all during one's life; but, to start with, I contend that a well educated dentist should possess the knowledge supposed to be comprehended in those titles. Many, I know, will laugh at this and call it high-flown, but I believe in putting our standard high, and then let us go to reach that, which we do not much the better for, even though we do not reach the goal itself."

An able paper prepared by Dr. C. F. Hugo, of Washington, D. C., in his absence, was read by Dr. Wagner, of Alabama. It was entitled "Thoughts upon some questions affecting the professional standing of dentists." While he was willing to admit that those dentists, as a whole, had many faults, he wanted to state that those were faults naturally attending the development of the art, and that they were elaborately discussed, and the preliminary qualifications of a student admirably set forth. The paper went on to reply to the question "Is dentistry a specialty in medicine?" In a sense he said it was, and yet it was not, and then he said "This is no answer, but I must confess my inability to do better with the question as put, since it involved the two discordant facts that plainly dentistry is a daughter of medicine—a step daughter, but undoubtedly by development born of the war, and the other fact that dentistry is a specialty in itself."

In the regular order of business that papers were received and entered on file, and their discussions opened by Dr. Morgan, who criticized the papers at some length, deprecating the idea that a classical education was absolutely necessary to the young man seeking an entrance to the dental profession. He thought the title of M. D., in connection with that of Dr. H. J. M. a very appropriate one. He pressed him on this same time as being very doubtful whether the great majority of students of Dentistry were able to undertake the additional labor and expense necessary to acquire that title. In the discussions many suggestions of great practical value to the profession were elicited.

The morning session was concluded by the exhibition of improved dental appliances and the explanation of their uses by Dr. H. J. Mc-

Kellups, of St. Louis.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the association was called to order by the president, Mr. J. S. N. Snow of Quitman, Mr. J. L. Fountaine of Texas, and Mr. Locke of Alabama, were the members of the executive committee.

He read a letter from Mr. W. W. Thaxton of Virginia, expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting of the association.

The objection of the merchants to this amendment is that it would impose an onerous and unjust tax upon them.

The present tax of 1/4% on merchandise

in said city is very heavy.

It is proposed that at this time as very

doubtful whether the great majority of

dentists of Dentistry were able to undertake the

additional labor and expense necessary to

acquire that title. In the discussions many

suggestions of great practical value to the

profession were elicited.

The question of abolishing the street com-

mission was also discussed.

Mayor Goodwin represented the council on its resolution in favor of abolishing the board and ex-Mayor English represented the citizens opposed to the abolition of the board.

Both gave the committee their reasons.

Briefly, it is argued that the commission has given satisfaction to the people of Atlanta;

that it has improved the streets economically;

that it is safer for the hands of men

specially chosen with a few to their fitness

for it than it would be if left to the

general run of council

committee work, that the people of Atlanta

do not desire any change. In the system, this

assertion being supported by a long petition

of citizens.

On the other hand, it is urged that the

street commission is a co-ordinate legislative

branch of the city government with power to

make any action of council; that it has done

more work simply because

it has more money—\$250,000

being appropriated this year, against \$29,000

in 1880, the highest amount ever paid up to

that time on the streets.

It is proposed by the advocates of the change to test the question whether the people desire the abolition

of the commission or not, by submitting the amendment to a popular vote. The question was merely opened before the committee yesterday afternoon, and will be voted upon this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There is a very general local interest felt concerning this matter and an interesting contest over the proposed amendment may be had in the committee and in the legislature.

THE DENTIST'S.

An Interesting Meeting Yesterday, at Which Various Matters are Discussed.

The Southern Dental convention was called to order in the city hall Tuesdays, July 31st, at 10 a.m., by the president, Dr. L. D. Carpenter, Prayer by Rev. Dr. H. H. McDonald.

Major Goodwin was introduced and in a happy manner welcomed the association to the hospitalities of the city, after which Dr. B. H. Catching also welcomed the convention.

Dr. Prayor, of New Orleans, made a few remarks on the importance of dental hygiene.

Dr. Dunlap, of Alabama, made a few remarks on the subject. He said that the negroes of the south followed the directions of Dr. Hunt and that they had very bad teeth.

He maintained that the Indians in their primitive state had better teeth, but that he had not intended his remarks to apply to them.

He maintained that the Indians in their primitive state had better teeth, but that he had not intended his remarks to apply to them.

Dr. Morgan, of Tennessee, made a few remarks on the folly of eating hastily and neglecting to chew food well. He also spoke of the troubles that arise from drinking any sort of fluid at meal time, and used some strong arguments to sustain his point.

In discussing the different effects of food he mentioned that the Chinese, who eat raw, are extremely seldom have bad teeth, while the Germans, who, like the negroes, live on meat, are rarely troubled with bad teeth.

The negroes in Mexico, who live upon meat and bread together, always had good teeth, so far as he had been able to learn. He made the point that anything that interfered with digestion interfered with the preservation of the teeth.

He spoke of heads that he had examined that had been taken from Indian mounds, and said that he had seen no trace of decay in any of them.

Dr. Winkler, of St. Louis, made a few remarks to show that the teeth of Indians that he had examined were not by any means sound. He had examined quite a number of them.

Dr. Teague, of South Carolina, Wright, of South Carolina, and Walker of New Orleans, also spoke briefly on the subject.

Dr. G. J. Frederick read an interesting paper to show the value of nitrogen monoxide as an anesthetic.

Dr. G. J. Frederick read a lengthy and valuable paper on "Arsenic," after which the meeting adjourned for the day.

Yesterday morning the association was called to order by the president at 10:25 a.m. Members were informed that they could

THE REUNION.

THE MEMBERS OF THE 15TH GEORGIA REGIMENT AT PONCE DE LEON.

A Happy Occasion Where the Old Soldiers Fight Their Battles O'er Again—The Survivors Re-viewed by the Governor—The Trip to the Springs—The Speeches—Etc., Etc.

The second annual reunion of the Eighteenth Georgia regiment confederate volunteers took place in Atlanta yesterday. The speech making, barbecue and general festivities were had at Ponce de Leon springs, but the enrolling of the veterans and the announcement of the programme for the day was done in the city.

The first reunion of the regiment took place in Aworth, Georgia, on the 10th of August last, and when the meeting, which was well attended, adjourned it was to meet in Atlanta yesterday. Since then this year's reunion has been looked forward to with bright and happy anticipations by those who fought and won the old battle flag of the Eighteenth. For the past month the reunion has been the talk of the old soldiers, and as each day brought it nearer their pleasures augmented, until yesterday, when they culminated in a grand barbecue and general entertainment.

General Walker of Atlanta, made the last speech. It was a happy effort, and every body enjoyed his talk greatly.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the following letter from Senator Brown was read:

"ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1883—General William T. Wolford, Ponce de Leon Springs.

Dear General: It was my fixed purpose to be with you and the glorious old Eighteenth, but I am suffering this morning severely with an attack of sciatica, with which I am occasionally troubled, which prevents me from attending the meeting.

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At the conclusion of the speeches, the following letter from Senator Brown was read:

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bank movement," but that that flank movement gained the battle. He reviewed at length the second Manassas fight, and described graphically the part the Eighteenth had taken in that terrible struggle. With pride he referred to the duel between the Eighteenth and the Zouaves in blue on that day, and declared that that victory was gained by the Eighteenth.

He feelingly told of the capture of the Zouaves colors by Captain Harling, who was wounded in securing the trophy and the presentation of those colors to the state of Georgia by the regiment, and their reception by a

